UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3118
6 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 6 October 1992, at 6.15 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. NOTERDAEME
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. JIN Yongjian
	Ecuador	Mr. POSSO SERRANO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. SREENIVASAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

92-61340 1678V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.15 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 743 (1992) AND 762 (1992) (S/24600)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Croatia, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Nobilo (Croatia) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992), contained in document S/24600. Members of the Council also have before them document S/24617, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

In the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution in its provisional form, the words "to cease-fire violations and" should be inserted between the word "due" and the words "in particular".

(The President)

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to document S/24476, which contains a letter dated 1 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it, as orally revised in its provisional form. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution, as orally revised in its provisional form, has been adopted unanimously as resolution 779 (1992).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3119
6 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 6 October 1992, at 6.20 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. NOTERDAEME
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. JIN Yongjian
	Ecuador	Mr. POSSO SERRANO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. SREENIVASAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

92-61346 1683V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 6.20 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24401)

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24409)

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24410)

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MALAYSIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24412)

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24413)

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMAMENT MISSION OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24415)

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24416)

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24419)

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24423)

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24431)

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BAHRAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24433)

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMOROS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24439)

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24440)

LETTER DATED 5 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF EGYPT, THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, PAKISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL AND TURKEY ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24620)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received letters from the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia in which they request to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite those representatives to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sacirbey (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and Mr. Nobilo (Croatia) took places at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/24618, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Belgium, France, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and Venezuela.

I should like to inform the Council that Hungary has joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

(The President)

I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the following documents: S/24473, letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/24478, S/24525 and S/24537, letters dated 24 August, 4 September and 5 September 1992, respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council; S/24489, letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; S/24494, letter dated 26 August 1992 from the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; S/24508, letter dated 31 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; S/24516, note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights; and S/24583, letter dated 22 September 1992 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

Members of the Council also have before them photocopies of a letter dated 5 October 1992 from the representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey addressed to the President of the Security Council. This letter will be published as a Security Council document under the symbol S/24620.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

(The President)

There being no objection, it is so decided.

Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, I shall call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. ARRIA (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): I wish first to convey to you, Mr. President, my delegation's congratulations as you guide the work of the Council; we are sure you will do so with your known qualities and talents.

(spoke in English)

"The powerful do what they will, and the poor suffer what they must".

(spoke in Spanish)

That was the barbarous philsophy that, according to Thucydides, obtained during the Peloponnesian Wars and cost the lives of thousands of children, women and old people and the massacre of defenceless civilian populations.

History is being repeated today against the equally defenceless civilian population of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Without question, the implementation of this criminal, uncivilized philosophy, which has been under way for nearly a year, constitutes genuine trampling underfoot of all the values that guide and inspire the United Nations. The Security Council is duty-bound to address this situation firmly and swiftly.

The decision to establish a commission of experts to investigate all such violations of international humanitarian law would be inspired by the commission that was set up in 1943 for similar purposes and later served as the basis for the proceedings of the Nuremberg tribunal. In our view, this would not only serve to establish responsibility and punish the guilty, but

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

would also, we believe - and most particularly - constitute an important deterrent in the context of the process the United Nations has undertaken to bring peace to the population of the former Yugoslavia, and especially to the suffering Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former Prime Minister of Poland, in his eloquent and valuable report of 3 September 1992, noted the need to prosecute all those responsible for human rights violations. Not only should his recommendations be taken into account by this commission of experts, but Mr. Mazowiecki should be invited to be a member of that commission.

It is our understanding that the commission established by the draft resolution before us would collect the information that will make it possible to prosecute those who may be found to be responsible for the criminal or vandalistic acts that have been perpetrated against thousands upon thousands of citizens of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of crimes defined as war crimes by the 1907 Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Nuremburg Charter of 1945, the Nuremburg Principles of 1950, the 1977 Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

All those instruments classify as war crimes those crimes committed against peace, including the initiation of acts of war, aggression and all other crimes against humanity, including those committed against civilian populations such as indiscriminate bombing, mistreatment of prisoners, mass

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

deportations, "ethnic cleansing" and so forth. It is precisely such crimes that justified the sentences of execution or long prison terms meted out to the criminals of the Second World War.

Nor must we forget that the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide clearly states that genocide means inflicting on a group of human beings conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part. Article 54 of the 1977 Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions also prohibits the destruction of infrastructures basic to life, such as electricity, drinking water, sewage and other basic public services. Such are the acts today being perpetrated in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

History abounds in enemies of mankind - what the ancients called hostis humanis generis - ranging from slave traders to the criminals responsible for the Holocaust. The only crime that has not been committed in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina is that which in another place and another time Bertrand Russell called the crime of silence. Here we find the opposite: through the mass media, the world has been witnessing the greatest and most terrible devastation - the systematic attempt to destroy the city of Sarajevo, the capital of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The draft resolution before us today is a specific reflection of the will and determination of the Security Council, as expressed in the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, which begins,

> "We, the peoples of the [world], determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war ... and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small".

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

As a State party to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and as a contracting party to the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Venezuela supports all efforts contributing to stopping and punishing all those who commit crimes against human dignity, wherever they may occur. The lack of an international penal jurisdiction should not exempt these criminals from trial and punishment. We trust that the commission of experts that would be established under the draft resolution will begin its work urgently and will frame its mandate in an objective and impartial manner. That would be the first step in a process responding to the mass murders and to the practice of "ethnic cleansing" - a process that will assign personal responsibility to those found guilty of grave violations of international humanitarian law.

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

We know that war constitutes the greatest tragedy. That is why it becomes imperative to make all those who initiate or promote acts of war or conquest understand clearly that they shall be held accountable to the international community for their responsibility in crimes against humanity. This is how the delegation of Venezuela understands its obligation to the international community, which we in the Security Council represent.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Venezuela for his kind words addressed to me.

I now put the draft resolution (S/24618) to the vote.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 780 (1992).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the vote.

Mr. PERKINS (United States of America): My delegation is pleased to have joined the other Council members in adopting this resolution. The resolution, first, sends a clear message that those responsible for the atrocities and gross violations of international humanitarian law, including violations involved in the process of "ethnic cleansing" and other war crimes in the former Yugoslavia, must be brought to justice. Second, the resolution will hopefully act as a deterrent to those in other parts of the world who may be contemplating similar violations and crimes.

(Mr. Perkins, United States)

If I may, I would like to amplify on our interpretation of operative paragraph 1 of the resolution. First, my delegation believes that the term "relevant United Nations bodies" includes the Special Rapporteur. Furthermore, we believe that the phrase "to provide other appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts" in this paragraph allows the Commission to request follow-up by these other bodies, including the Special Rapporteur.

Mr. NOTERDAEME (Belgium) (interpretation from French): First of all, I should like to congratulate you very sincerely, Sir, on your election to the presidency of the Security Council, and to thank sincerely your predecessor for his good work during the month of September.

My delegation participated in the drafting of, and co-sponsored, the draft resolution our Council has just adopted. The position of Belgium was based on the intolerable nature of the grave, systematic breaches of the Geneva Conventions on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

As if further proof were needed, let me refer to the recent statement by the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Sommaruga, who said that the most elementary principles of international humanitarian law continue to be disregarded on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and that the consequences of this are incalculable.

In the wake of resolution 771 (1992), our Council has thus sent an even clearer signal to the perpetrators of these violations of humanitarian law. The establishment of a Commission makes this signal more credible by making more operational the principle contained in the Geneva Conventions regarding the personal responsibility of war criminals.

(Mr. Noterdaeme, Belgium)

It is the desire of the Belgian authorities that our Organization, upon receipt of the conclusions of this Commission and of the recommendations of the Secretary-General, should be able to provide itself with the means to punish the perpetrators who will have been so identified.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Belgium for his kind words addressed to me.

Mr. ERDOS (Hungary) (interpretation from French): Hungary sincerely welcomes the unanimous adoption of resolution 780 (1992). In that respect, I should like to make three points.

Firstly, Hungary interprets the resolution we have just adopted as the beginning of a process which should lead us, within a reasonable period of time, to the logical conclusion of the enterprise represented by resolution 780 (1992), namely, the establisment of the appropriate means and the compilation of the necessary information to bring to justice those responsible for the crimes that continue to be committed systematically and on a daily basis in the former Yugoslavia. This genocide and blind barbarity cannot be left without suitable punishment by the international community.

Secondly, it is our understanding that the request addressed to States, relevant United Nations bodies, and relevant organizations to collate information represents an appeal to all bodies, organs and individuals concerned with the cause of human rights, with no exceptions, and of course including the Commission on Human Rights, to do so; the information should, most particularly, include the detailed and substantive report on the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights.

(Mr. Erdos, Hungary)

Thirdly, we expect the Commission of Experts provided for under the resolution to be set up as soon as possible.

Mr. SNOUSSI (Morocco) (interpretation from French): First of all, I should like to welcome the adoption of this resolution, to which we gave our total support. This action, in the view of all the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, should be considered as no more than one stage in a whole range of measures which the Council, unfortunately, will have to take in order to put an end to the terrible acts which are continuing to be perpetrated with impunity in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Tomorrow, alas, we will have to think about other steps and other provisions if we want to arrest this frenzy that has been unleashed against a peaceful people which wanted only to live in freedom, a people that 200 years ago was free, sovereign and respected; at that time, it had diplomatic relations with my country.

It is now going through a veritable nightmare. The crimes being committed there are unpardonable; these are crimes against people and property, and against a culture and a civilization. Today, we have forged a vital link; but tomorrow, alas, we shall be forced to think about courts and so on if we continue to enounter the same blindness and obstinacy.

Mr. VORONTSOV (Russian Federation): The Russian delegation voted for resolution 780 (1992) that we have just adopted, viewing it as an additional means to influence the opposing parties with a view to alleviating the sufferings of the peaceful population on the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and in particular in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and by so doing to bring about the quickest possible solution of the Yugoslav conflict.

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

We hope that the impartial Commission of Experts provided for in the resolution will, on the basis of carefully substantiated information, give us the true picture of the violations of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law taking place on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

(Mr. Vorontsov, Russian Federation)

The resolution, which we have unanimously adopted as a follow-up to Security Council resolution 771 (1992), should, in our view, be a serious warning to any political and military leaders who allow mass breaches of the norms of international humanitarian law on the territory of the former Yugoslavia and warn them of their personal responsibility for such act.

The Russian delegation would particularly like to emphasize that the significance of the resolution goes beyond the framework of a settlement of the Yugoslav question and that it is also a warning to all who violate the norms of international humanitarian law in other spheres of conflict.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of France.

Confronted with the horror that the crimes daily being reported inspire in us, crimes of impermissible violations of international humanitarian law being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular, I should like to emphasize how vital, in my view, this resolution is.

For indeed it is very important that the Security Council send a clear warning to the perpetrators of those violations, who must understand that their personal responsibility is involved. I would add that the resolution we have just adopted is a part of the prospective creation by the appropriate bodies of an international penal jurisdiction to rule on such acts.

My Government considers that it goes without saying that the Council's request in paragraph 1 of the resolution to "relevant United Nations bodies" includes the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the former Yugoslavia. The contributions that the Special Rapporteur can make to

(The President)

the impartial Commission of Experts will be one of the essential elements in drawing up that Commission's conclusions.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 6.45 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3120
6 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 6 October 1992, at 8 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE		(France)
Members:	Austria		Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium		Mr. NOTERDAEME
	Cape Verde		Mr. JESUS
	China		Mr. JIN Yongjian
	Ecuador		Mr. POSSO SERRANO
	Hungary		Mr. ERDOS
	India		Mr. SREENIVASAN
	Japan		Mr. SHIGEIE
	Morocco		Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation		Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		Mr. RICHARDSON
	United States of America		Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela		Ms. TRUJILLO
	Zimbabwe		Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

92-61352 1686V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 8 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

ORAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION (UNAVEM II)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform members of the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Angola, in which she requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion, without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Ms. Mbimbi (Angola) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

As a result of consultations among the members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has followed closely the electoral process which took place in Angola on 29 and 30 September 1992 in accordance with resolution 696 (1991), which it adopted on 30 May 1991 following the Peace Agreement. The Council is gratified that the presidential and parliamentary elections were held throughout the country in a calm atmosphere and with the participation of a large number of voters. It

(The President)

also wishes to express once again its full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and its gratitude for the outstanding efforts that she has made, together with all the personnel of UNAVEM II, to ensure the implementation of that resolution and in particular the smooth conduct of the electoral process.

"The Council expresses its concern at the reports it has received according to which one of the parties to the Peace Agreements is contesting the validity of the elections. It is also concerned that certain generals belonging to the same party have announced their intention of withdrawing from the new Angolan Armed Forces (AAF).

"The Council calls upon all the parties to respect the obligations they have assumed within the framework of the Peace Agreements, and in particular the obligation to respect the final election results. Any challenge must be settled through the mechanisms established for that purpose.

"The Security Council has decided to send to Angola as quickly as possible an ad hoc Commission composed of members of the Council to support the implementation of the Peace Agreements in close co-operation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The membership of this Commission will be established in the near future following consultations among the members of the Council."

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 8.05 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3121
8 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 8 October 1992, at 5.55 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. NOTERDAEME
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARBOSA
	China	Mr. JIN Yongjian
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

92-61382 1735V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 5.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

LETTER DATED 6 OCTOBER 1992 FROM THE FIRST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER OF GEORGIA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL (S/24619)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Georgia in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda.

In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Japaridze (Georgia) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the request contained in the letter dated 6 October 1992 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council, document S/24619.

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to document S/24632, which contains the text of a letter dated 7 October 1992 from the First Deputy Foreign Minister of Georgia addressed to the Secretary-General.

Members of the Council have also received photocopies of a letter dated 7 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, which will be issued under symbol S/24633.

(The President)

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has noted with concern the report of the Secretary-General regarding the situation in Georgia dated 7 October 1992 (S/24633). It thanks the Secretary-General for the useful information contained in that document. It expresses its grave preoccupation regarding the recent deterioration of the situation in Georgia. It calls on all the parties to cease the fighting forthwith and to observe the terms of the agreement concluded on 3 September 1992 in Moscow which affirms that the territorial integrity of Georgia shall be ensured, which provides for the establishment of a cease-fire, the commitment by the parties not to resort to the use of force, and which constitutes the basis for an overall political solution.

"The Council supports the decision of the Secretary-General to send, in response to the request of the Government of Georgia, another mission to Georgia, headed by an Under-Secretary-General, which will be accompanied by members of the Secretariat, some of whom will remain on the spot. It endorses the mandate proposed by the Secretary-General in his letter of 7 October. It looks forward to the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General upon the return of his mission from Georgia and is prepared to consider the recommendations which the Secretary-General plans to submit to it concerning the contribution which the United Nations could make to the implementation of the agreement of 3 September.

(The President)

"The Council notes that the current Chairman of the CSCE intends to dispatch a mission to Georgia in the near future and underlines the need to ensure coordination between the efforts of the United Nations and those of the CSCE aimed at restoring peace."

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3122
9 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 9 October 1992, at 12.10 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. NOTERDAEME
	Cape Verde	Mr. PEREIRA
	China	Mr. JIN Yongjian
	Ecuador	Mr. AYALA LASSO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. GHAREKHAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. SNOUSSI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. PERKINS
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

92-61394 1745V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 12.10 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Sacirbey (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/24636, which contains the text of a draft resolution presented by Austria, Belgium, France, Morocco, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following documents: S/24616 and S/24640, letters dated 5 and 8 October 1992 respectively, from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting letters dated 4 and 7 October 1992 respectively, from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to the President of the Security Council; and S/24634, letter dated 8 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Chairman of the Working Group on Confidence and Security-Building and Verification Measures to the co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

It is so decided.

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. JIN YONGJIAN (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation is deeply concerned with the current development of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We hope that with the cooperation of all the parties concerned the relevant agreements reached at the London Conference will be implemented as soon as possible. Therefore we do not oppose, in principle, the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the consent of all the relevant parties to ensure the smooth operation of humanitarian relief activities and the safety of the innocent civilian population there.

Nevertheless we have noted the concern expressed by Mr. Boutros-Ghali, the Secretary-General, in his letter addressed to the President of the Security Council on 8 October 1992, in which he said:

> "I have consistently been concerned about the implications that proposals to amend the mandate of UNPROFOR might have for its effectiveness and the security of its personnel. It is in this spirit that I would like to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the proposed ban and the modalities of its monitoring do not yet enjoy the consent of all the parties."

The Chinese delegation shares the concern of the Secretary-General. It should also be pointed out that the draft resolution in document S/24636 embodies similar content to that in Security Council resolution 770 (1992), which authorizes the use of force, and that, in particular, the possibility of using force in future is implied in other paragraphs of this draft resolution. China's position in this regard is known to all.

For those reasons, the Chinese delegation finds it difficult to support this draft resolution.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I now put the draft resolution (S/24636) to the vote.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: China

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The result of the voting is as follows: 14 in favour, none against, and one absention. The draft resolution has been adopted as resolution 781 (1992).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. PERKINS (United States of America): In establishing a no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina the Security Council is taking an important step to address the violence that has racked that Republic and to support the efforts of the London Conference.

Our support for this action was clearly stated by President Bush on 2 October, when he observed that:

"At London, the parties agreed to a ban on all military flights over Bosnia. Yet the bombing of defenceless population centres has actually increased. This flagrant disregard for human life and for a clear agreement requires a response from the international community, and we will take steps to see that the ban is respected."

(Mr. Perkins, United States)

The London Conference Agreements reflect the approach of the international community to the crisis and include the concurrence of the warring parties in Bosnia. The proposed Security Council resolution codifies a ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an action specifically agreed to by Bosnian Serb representatives.

Our vote in favour of the current resolution reflects our view that in the case of violations it binds the Council to further action. It is up to the parties themselves to carry through on all London commitments and this resolution calling for the banning of military flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such responsible action would remove from this body the need to consider further enforcement measures resulting from non-compliance.

If, however, the current resolution is violated, my Government will move to seek adoption by the Council of a further resolution mandating enforcement of a no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. GHAREKHAN (India): The comprehensive set of decisions and recommendations agreed upon by all parties at the London Conference had raised the hopes of my delegation, as indeed of countries throughout the world, that an end to the agony of Bosnia and Herzegovina was not far away. One of the recommendations was a ban on military flights over Bosnian territory. These flights reportedly bomb civilian centres and disrupt humanitarian efforts and are obviously not conducive to building the atmosphere of confidence that is so essential for furthering a political settlement of the situation.

However, as the Secretary-General has indicated in his letter addressed to the Council yesterday, military flights still operate over Bosnian airspace. In the circumstances, concerted action by the international community, as represented by this Council, is clearly called for. It is only

(Mr. Gharekhan, India)

logical that the parties comply with the agreement they themselves have voluntarily entered into.

With this aim in mind, my delegation has supported resolution 781 (1992), just adopted by the Council. That resolution has added a new element to the United Nations Protection Force's already heavy mandate.

(Mr. Gharekhan, India)

The practical modalities for implementing many of the provisions of the resolution still need to be worked out in the field by UNPROFOR and the working groups of the London Conference.

An added unfortunate complication, as the Secretary-General has pointed out in his letter of yesterday, is that one of the Bosnian sides, namely the Bosnian Serbs, has yet to give its agreement to a comprehensive ban on military flights and to the modalities for its monitoring.

My delegation fully shares the concern - which the Secretary-General considered serious enough to bring to the notice of the Council in writing - that this lack of agreement of one side could have implications for the effectiveness of UNPROFOR and the security of its personnel.

My delegation has expressed the very same concern before the Council on several occasions in the past, most notably at the adoption of Security Council resolution 770 (1992) in August this year, on which my delegation abstained. Indeed, without the agreement of the Bosnian Serb side, it will be impossible for UNPROFOR to implement this resolution and to station observers at airfields under Bosnian Serb control. It is my delegation's hope that the efforts of UNPROFOR, backed by the firm support of the Council, will prevail upon all sides to obtain their cooperation.

In paragraph 6 of resolution 781 (1992), the Council undertakes, in the event that the agreements voluntarily entered into at London by all sides are violated, and their cooperation is not forthcoming, to consider urgently further measures necessary to enforce this ban.

My delegation agrees that the Council may have no option but to take further measures. The parties cannot be allowed to play around with their own agreements with impunity in such a dangerous and tragic situation. However, we believe that any such measures must conform strictly to the provisions of

(Mr. Gharekhan, India)

the Charter. They must remain under direct and effective United Nations command and control, which alone will serve to meet the concerns to which the Secretary-General has drawn our attention, and which we share, namely, that of ensuring that the action is effective and commensurate, and that the security of UNPROFOR personnel can be ensured against the risks. We believe that these important and relevant aspects should govern any further action of the Council, which we earnestly hope will not be necessary.

Mr. HOHENFELLNER (Austria): Austria supports the establishment of a ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This measure, which is long overdue, is indeed an essential element of ensuring the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the beleaguered population of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is to be hoped that it is also a decisive step towards the cessation of hostilities.

We note the views expressed by the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina in his letter of 4 October 1992 to the President of the Security Council. We note in particular that a ban on military flights was already agreed to by the parties at the London Conference. Regrettably, this agreement - like many others before it - has not been kept by the Serbian side, whose aggression in the air has continued unabated just as it does on the ground.

That is why the firm undertaking by the Security Council in the present resolution to take the necessary further measures to enforce this ban in case of its violation is of primordial importance. We hope that it will not be necessary to do so. We also hope that the Serbian side will now realize the determination of the Council to bring about, at long last, an end to the slaughter in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Mr. SNOUSSI (Morocco) (interpretation from French): We eagerly awaited the London Conference with the hope that all the parties would put an end to hostilities, and especially with the hope that one party - regrettably, always the same one - would put an end to its exactions, crimes and inadmissible practices in a sovereign State that is a Member of our Organization.

Nothing today indicates that Serbia intends to stop its actions before its plan is fully implemented. That plan encompasses all of the horrible measures about which we learn every day, unfortunately, with a greater or lesser degree of delay. The Council is seeking to deal with the situation and has been taking action nearly every day. After considering the question of war crimes, today we are taking up the matter of violations of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina, armed attacks, as well as the bombing of innocent civilians who have lost homes and property. We trust that this action will have the effect of further discouraging those who have decided to violate our rules and values. My country and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to which it belongs, certainly welcome this new resolution, but we wish to consider it only as part of a whole which will ultimately force Serbia to cease all these massacres and all this nightmare.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from France): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as representative of France.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, unfortunately, continues to be marked by fighting and daily bombings, adding ever further to the sufferings of the people of that country.

(The President)

In particular, the continuation of aerial bombings, in spite of the undertakings given at the London Conference on the ban of military flights over the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in our view calls for a clear-cut reaction from the international community.

The resolution just adopted seems to me, in this regard, to provide an appropriate response. In the text, the Council fully endorses the commitment of the parties, made at the London Conference, on establishing a ban on military flights. My delegation calls upon all parties to observe this ban strictly.

By this resolution, the Council also undertakes, in the event of violations of the ban, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban. This in no way prejudges the nature of the measures the Council might take in such an event.

In the view of my Government, it was important for such a warning to be issued to the parties concerned so as to encourage them to abide by their commitments forthwith.

Lastly, the French delegation has studied with the greatest attention the Secretary-General's letter dated 8 October, in which he, in particular, calls the attention of the Council to the security of the members of UNPROFOR. This is a matter of major importance. I pay a tribute to the personnel of the Force, and repeat my Government's unreserved condemnation of attacks against UNPROFOR, which, regrettably, have already claimed too many victims. Once again, my delegation urges all parties to refrain from any action that might imperil the members of the Force, which is contributing so valiantly to the process of peace and reconciliation.

(The President)

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

There are no further speakers inscribed on my list. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3123
13 October 1992

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 13 October 1992, at 4.20 p.m.

President:	Mr. MERIMEE	(France)
Members:	Austria	Mr. HOHENFELLNER
	Belgium	Mr. VAN DAELE
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARBOSA
	China	Mr. LI Daoyu
	Ecuador	Mr. POSSO SERRANO
	Hungary	Mr. ERDOS
	India	Mr. SREENIVASAN
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Sir David HANNAY
	United States of America	Mr. WATSON
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA
	Zimbabwe	Mr. MUMBENGEGWI

This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches in the other languages. The final text will be printed in the Official Records of the Security Council.

Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, within one week, to the Chief, Official Records Editing Section, Office of Conference Services, room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

92-61448 1866V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 4.20 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE (S/24642)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Mozambique, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Afonso (Mozambique) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique, contained in document S/24642.

Members also have before them document S/24650, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

(The President)

I should like to draw the attention of members of the Council to the following documents: S/24406, dated 10 August 1992, which contains the text of a letter from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; and S/24635, which contains the text of a letter dated 6 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter dated 4 October 1992 from the President of the Republic of Mozambique addressed to the Secretary-General and its enclosure.

(The President)

I should like to draw attention to the following amendments to the draft resolution as issued in its provisional form:

A new second preambular paragraph should read as follows:

"Considering that the signature of these agreements constitutes an important contribution to the restoration of peace and security in the region".

In operative paragraph 2 the word "deployment" should be replaced by the word "establishment".

The first speaker is the representative of Mozambique, on whom I now call.

Mr. AFONSO (Mozambique): On behalf of my delegation, I should like to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of October. We are confident that the Council will benefit greatly from your well-known diplomatic skills and your wide experience in international relations. Needless to say, we are appreciative of the role your country, France, has been playing in, and the contribution it has been making to, the ongoing efforts towards the establishment of a lasting peace in Mozambique.

Let me also commend the manner in which your predecessor, His Excellency Ambassador José Ayala Lasso of Ecuador, presided over the Council's deliberations last month.

I should like equally to commend the Secretary-General's personal commitment to peace in my country, and in particular his efforts as reflected in his recent report (S/24642), which served as the basis for the present endeavours.

(Mr. Afonso, Mozambique)

On behalf of my Government I welcome the Security Council's initiative to consider and take action on draft resolution S/24650, by which the Council would, inter alia, approve the appointment by the Secretary-General of an interim special representative and the dispatch of a team of up to 25 military observers and its support personnel to Mozambique in the next few days.

We believe that the sending of this first group of military observers is of paramount importance to our country and our people. It marks the beginning of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique and sets up an international machinery designed to assist in the ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring respect for and the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, and in the establishment of lasting peace and democracy in our country.

We know that the Council's endeavours today are just a first step, but they are a very important one. As members of the Council know, the whole philosophy and viability of the Rome Agreement hinge on the crucial role to be played by the United Nations. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that under the Agreement three key commissions are to be chaired by the United Nations, namely a Commission to supervise and control the implementation of the General Peace Agreement itself, the Cease-fire Commission, and the reintegration Commission.

We feel that it is of the utmost importance that these Commissions should initiate their work as soon as possible. The holding of the cease-fire, which, de jure, will enter into force in just two days, depends largely on the work of those mechanisms and the adequate and active presence of the United Nations observers in the field.

(Mr. Afonso, Mozambique)

We are aware of the current difficulties facing the United Nations in responding to the growing demands and challenges placed upon it with respect to peace-keeping and peacemaking efforts in many conflict-stricken areas of the globe. In this regard, we are also aware of the difficulties involved in dispatching a full-fledged mission to Mozambique as would have been desirable and as called for by the Agreement itself. In view of the complexity and seriousness of the situation we face today in our country, we trust that the Security Council will continue to act as expeditiously as possible, so as to ensure that the core elements of the Operation are urgently dispatched to Mozambique to allow them to perform their delicate tasks. The success of this operation, in its confidence-building, military, humanitarian and other dimensions, is vital for the achievement of peace in Mozambique.

My Government will continue to do all in its power to make the United Nations Operation in Mozambique a successful one. In this context, I wish to inform the Council that yesterday the Assembly of the Republic, after lengthy deliberations, approved unanimously and passed a law adopting the Agreement reached at Rome. Tomorrow that law will be signed by the President of the Republic and published in the Official Gazette on 15 October 1992, thus marking the beginning of the official implementation of the General Peace Agreement.

I shall conclude my remarks by wholeheartedly thanking you, Mr. President, the other members of the Council and the Secretary-General and his staff for your personal commitment to the cause of peace, especially in my country.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of Mozambique for the kind words he addressed to me.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution (S/24650) before it, as orally revised in its provisional form. If I hear no objection, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, France, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution, as orally revised in its provisional form, has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 782 (1992).

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.